Munyon's Honest Effort

To Prove the Value of His Remedies Meets With Unparalleled Success.

Hundreds Report Them: selves Cured by His Free Samples.

23,496 Bottles Sold in 7 Days.

flow do you account for such enormous sales o edicines in so short a time? asked a re is very simple, he replied. For years the daily papers have been filled with flaming adertisements of different medical preparations publishing testimonials from distant cities only, and compelling the poor sufferers to pay their hardearned money for the remedy before using. The becoming disgusted. Professor Munyon entered the field with his new school of medicine, and instead of abusing others to make capital for himself, said to the sick and afflicted: "I have a cure for such and such diseases. To prove this fact I have placed 10,000 bottles of the cure with a reputable newspaper, where they can be obtained absolutely free by any one who wishes to try results, either good or bad, to the paper making this distribution." In this manner Professor Munyou has given away 20,000 vials of his remedies in Washington alone during the past year. At first the people, who had been humbugged for years, could hardly believe in the truth of this offer, but es the testimonials from well-known men and wo men (all from this city and vicinity) began to be published there was a rush for these cures, and at the expiration of two weeks, when the papers anmost skeptical was convinced of the virtue of these remedies. Thus, you see, Munyon with his honest work, obtained in a few week what others had been striving after for years-the confidence of the people-Professor Munyon trusting in the virtue of his remedies, while others depend on spreadcagle advertising. The former method was bound to win, and today thousands of people ales to cure whatever allments they may have. No more doctor's bills for them. With Munyon's Guide to Health and a case of his remedies in the house, they feel insured against disease, and well they may, for it is now an established fact that these medicines have cured more disease during the past year than the whole medical profession combined. With these facts before them, can any per

A SPECIFIC FOR EACH DISEASE

are sold by all druggists, mostly at 25 cents?

son hesitate one moment to try these cures, which

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to re lieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles.

Price, 25c Munyon's Kidney Cure speedlly cures pains in the back and loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three

minutes. Price, 25c. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonts and

breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c. Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs Munyon's Croup Care positively controls all forms

of croup. Price, 25c. Munyon's Whooping-Cough Cure stops the worst aorm of this disease in a few days, Price, 25c. Munyon's Sore Throat Cure cures all forms of throat trouble and prevents diphtheria. 25c. Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pain in the head and dizziness. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves and is a prompt tonic.

Price, 25c Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c. Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak

men. Price, \$1. A separate cure for each disease. At all drug gists. 25c. a bottle.

A Boom in American Idols. From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The American hog, the American sewing machine and the American locomotive have thoroughly established their popularity in foreign countries, and the American-made idol is now about to take its place among our chief articles of export. The chear about to be put away forever, and on its pedestal the American idol will be devoutly

Migratory Sheep.

From the New York Tribune. There are about ten million migratory sheep in Spain, which each year travel as much as two hundred miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as trans humantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations, dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same route as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way. For this purpose a road ninety yards wide must be left on all inclosed and private property. The shep-herds lead their flocks, which follow after and around. The flocks are accompanied by provision mules, and by large dogs, to guard against wolves. The merino sheep travel four hundred miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on the migration there and back is fourteen weeks.

School Handwriting. From the New Haven Leader.

It is an historical theory that the first Napoleon's defeats in battle were due to the fact that his marshals could not read his orders. All students of autographs know that Bonaparte wrote so that no man, woman or child could read what he

intended to communicate. Those who have ever tried to deciphe Napoleon's chirography compared that of many pupils in the New Haven High School and in the grammar schools with it to the advantage of Napoleon. A great deal of time is given to study of dead languages and work which will never be of slightest practical benefit to the students, and instruction in handwriting is absolutely ignored.

Don't neglect a Cough. Take Plao's Cure for Consumption in time. By druggists. 25c.

MRS. RICHTER'S APPEAL

LIEUT. W. S. SINCLAIR.

Mrs. Ellen C. Richter of Syracuse, N. Y., the mother of Private Edward C. Richter, who died in the Philippines as a result, it is alleged, of having the "water cure" administered to him by Lieut. William S. Sinclair, who was acquitted of the charge, is in Washington, and has made an appeal to President Roosevelt for relief. Mrs. Richter says in her appeal to the President she is

prepared to prove these facts:
"That my son Edward was a good, kind, obedient boy to his mother, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the leading citizens of Syracuse

"That on the night of February 7, 1902, at Dasmarinos, Philippine Islands, Lieut. William S. Sinclair ordered and directed that my boy be removed from his quarters and bound hand and foot to the ground.
"That while thus bound Lieut. Sinclair

ordered a gag placed in the helpless boy's "That this gag, consisting of a piece of cloth, was held in Edward's mouth by means of a club in the hands of Sergt. McDermott, who sat on his breast.

Dermott, who sat on his breast.

"That as a further means of torture Lieut. Sinclair compelled his men to pour ice water on the helpless soldier's face.

"That this torture was continued for two hours and twenty minutes, and that when my poor, misused, dying, helpless boy pleaded for mercy, saying, 'Oh, don't, Mac,' the torture was still continued.

"That many of the soldiers present could not witness his awful suffering, and were obliged to turn, horror-stricken, from the scene."

Mrs. Richter says that when Judge Advo-cate General Davis was asked why Sinclair was acquitted he went so far as to admit that the court erred in its decision. The mother asks that the President order her boy's body be sent home, that she be furnished with a copy of the court-martial which acquitted Sinciair and that the latter be stripped of his uniform.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said today that there may have been some delay in removing the remains of Richter on account of the strict quarantine regulations in force in the Philipping but that there ippines, but that his remains will be for warded to the United States for interment as soon as possible, in accordance with the general policy with regard to the remains of all soldiers who die in the insular posses-

BADGES FOR DRIVERS. "Coachies" for Foreign Represent-

atives to Have Insignia. Major Sylvester issued a circular to the members of the police force today explaining the position of the local authorities with regard to the drivers for foreign representatives. The police are instructed to govern themselves according to the information contained in the circular. The cir-

"With reference to the circular note addressed by the Secretary of State to the several embassies and missions in the city of Washington on January 19, 1900, inclosing for their use a coachman's badge to facilitate the access of their carriages on occasions of public or private concourse, it occasions of public or private concourse, it is deemed convenient to explain the conditions and manner of its employment in order that no misunderstanding may exist as to the privileges it confers.

"It is contemplated that the badge in question shall serve the same purpose as the 'coupe file' commonly furnished to the envoys of the United States at the principal European controls.

European capitals, which, while not en-titling the equipage to disregard the ordipolice rules of public circulation, are intended to facilitate access and passage on occasions of ceremony and unusual concourse where the presence of the police is necessary to avoid confusion. In such in stances upon exhibition of the badge to the proper officer in charge of the line of carriages, the police make way for the envoy's equipage by halting the line as soon as possible, consistently with general order and safety, and permitting it to pass, es-corted, if necessary, by a policeman. This procedure, which is in common use abroad. much as it relieves the envoy's coachman from the responsibility of judging how and when to cut a line of waiting carriages whose movements are ordered by the po-lice and, moreover, facilitates the performance by the police of their duty to pre-vent disorder and congestion of circulation. "It is expected that the drivers of the embassies and missions will cordially co-operate with the police officers of the District in carrying out this regulation in such manner as to subserve the interests of the public and diminish the risks of collision which necessarily attend the confusion and congestion of a frequented public thoroughfare, especially if it should be one upon which tram cars run. Orderly co-operation in this regard is particularly need-ful in the case of waiting unoccupied carriages in order that the access of vehicles may not be impeded and that the thoroughfare shall not be obstructed "The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have instructed the police within their jurisdiction to follow this course."

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Grand Jury Reports True Bills Against Number of Individuals. The grand jury this afternoon reported

indictments as follows: Landous Johnson, for the murder of Alfred Johnson, last Christmas eve, by strik-

Walter Bonnell, larceny; George Phoenix, assault with a dangerous weapon; Robert L. Grant, same; Robert Scott, same; Clarence Wade, arson; Charles H. Jones, alias Watson, robbery; William Strother, violation of postal law; Toney Stewart, embezzlement: Robert W. Armstrong, larceny from the District of Columbia: John Richard Mankin, assault; Raymond T. Saville, robbery; Frances Garland, larceny; George McPherson, housebreaking; Haywood Carter, larceny; Albert G. Roy, larceny; Frederick Smerbitz, embezzlement; Willi assault with intent to kill; Andrew Stewart. Henry Stanton, Howard Berry, Robert Carter and Henry Peyton, attempted robbery; Lizzie Tillman, larceny; Henry Shols, re-celving stolen property; Rosie Briscoe, lar-ceny; Henry Jordan and Buddy Wilson, housebreaking; Walter Brown, alias John, larceny; John Berry, assault with intent to ous weapon; Flavius Helm, same; Joseph Mason, housebreaking; Shelton Gordon, car-nal knowledge; Jerry Thompson, embezzlement; Patrick Clifford, bigamy; Philip Newton and Charles Fearson, larceny; Paul W. Jefferson, assault with a danger-ous weapon; John Mills, same, and Arthur A charge of larceny against Travers Ford and a similar accusation against Daniel Manley were ignored by the grand

James Gunn Fined \$50.

A jury in Judge Mills' branch of the Police Court this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty against James Gunn, colored, charged with setting up a gaming table. Judge Mills imposed a fine of \$50 on Gunn, with two months in jail as the equivalent. Gunn resides on Missouri avenue near 41 street and was arrested by Sergeant Goss and a squad of policemen who visited his home a couple of Sundays ago, where they

Another Smallpox Patient.

A case of smallpox was discovered this morning by the health authorities at 947 Maryland avenue southwest. Mrs. Sarah J. Robey, white, thirty-two years of age, was the sufferer. She was removed to the hospital. The premises were disinfected and quarantined.

In Honor of Former Commissioner. Commissioner Macfarland has suggested to his associates of the District board that the new public school building at 9th and D

REMOVING THE SNOW

SEEKS THE PUNISHMENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS NOTIFIED TO CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS.

Wants Her Son's Remains Shipped Police Instructed to Procure Warrants for Those Who Fail to Comply.

> In accordance with instructions issued by the District Commissioners and Major Richard Sylvester, the superintendent of police, officers of the police department have been busy since yesterday notifying owners and agents of property to clear the snow and ice from sidewalks. In cases where a notification was not effective and a sifficient time had been given for the desired removal, warrants are being applied for. The weather conditions existing since the storm are such as to have prevented the thorough cleaning of the sidewalks by property owners because the rain and hail which preceded the snowstorm of Monday night formed a basis of ice upon the pavement, which could not be cleaned away owing to the zero wetaher which has since

> prevailed.
>
> At the office of the Commissioners it is At the office of the Commissioners it is stated the District officials are considerably hampered in their effort to clear the sidewalks of snow and ice, not only by lack of appropriation, but also by the failure of Congress to enact the necessary laws. As the matter stands at present the Commissioners are forbidden from doing any work in the way of cleaning sidewalks, the Treasury Department having held that the appropriation for cleaning snow and ice from the crosswalks or gutters does not apply to sidewalks on private property, or even to sidewalks on private property, or even to public streets. The Commissioners did attempt to clear off the snow from in front of vacant lots, or property held by non-residents, and charge the cost against the property, but this was also declared by the Court of Appeals to be illegal in the she Court of Appeals to be illegal in the absence of any law authorizing such action.

Snow and Ice Law. In order to remedy this defect the Commissioners framed a snow and ice law, which the Senate has passed, but which is held up in the House District committee, although the Commissioners some weeks ago addressed to that committee an appeal for the passage of the bill. This pro-posed legislation authorizes the Commissioners to clean the snow and ice from private sidewalks, upon the failure of the owner or agent to perform the work, and charge the same against the property. In the meantime, there is neither law nor ap-propriation whereby the Commissioners can

One instance was recalled at the office of the Commissioners this morning where the snow was not removed from the sidewalk in front of the vacant house at the corner of 15th and K streets northwest. The owner is a non-resident, and the agent of the property when approached by the police with a warning that he must keep the side-walk cleared of snow and ice replied that he had been unable to collect the money previously expended in removing snow from the sidewalk and did not feel justified in Application was then made to the assistant corporation counsel, Mr. Pugh, at the Police Court, for a warrant against the agent, but the request was refused on the ground that the agent was not the responsi-

Letter to Mr. Babcock.

The following is a copy of the letter written some days ago by the Commissioners to the House committee on the District of Columbia. The attention of Congress will be again called to the matter. Addressing Chairman Babcock, the Commissioners said: "The Commissioners have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that on the 10th of March, 1902, the Senate passed a bill entitled 'A bill to provide for the re-moval of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia and for other purpose.' This bill is now before the House

committee on the District of Columbia and

has apparently been overlooked in the con-

matters. "The measure was designed to secure the prompt removal of snow and ice from side-walks by providing the money and machin-ery whereby such removal could be accom-plished. Section 4 sets forth that in the event of the failure of any owner or owners of any vacant or unimproved lot to cause the removal of such snow or ice, or o sprinkle the same with sand, sawdust or other substance, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause the snow or ice in front of such lot to be removed, or to cause the same to be sprinkled. The section further authorizes the Commissioners to as-sess against each lot the sum of \$1 for the work thus performed; and where any such lot has a frontage in excess of twenty-five feet, an additional sum of \$1 for each ad-

ditional frontage of twenty-five feet, fractional part thereof, is to be assessed. Assessments Authorized.

"There is at present a law which authorizes an assessment for this purpose, but it does not provide an appropriation for the work, and the Treasury Department officials have decided that the regular appropriation for cleaning snow and ice from the streets cannot be used for also removing snow and ice from the sidewalks. The proposed law earries with it an appropriation of \$5,000, repeals the existing statute and remedies other defects.

"The Commissioners have recently received many complaints because snow and ice have been allowed to remain upon pave-ments in front of vacant or unimproved lots, thereby endangering life and limb. It s for this reason that they bring to your attention the measure which passed the Senate last March and which now awaits the favorable action of your committee."

MEXICAN CATTLE EXCLUDED. Existence of Foot and Mouth Disease

Reported in That Country. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture yesterday issued an order prohibiting the importation of cattle from Mexico to this country until an investigation can determine whether or not the foot and mouth disease exists in that country. The order was issued as a result of a communication from the British consul at El Paso. Tex., to the foreign office in London. in which he stated that the foot and mouth disease was reported in Mexico. This information was immediately made known to the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Wilson took immediate steps to prevent the spread of the disease through the mportation of cattle. Dr. Shaw, a special nspector of the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at El Paso, has been directed by the Secretary to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The department officials state today that they have no in-Mexico and that the disease does exist in Mexico and that the measures that have been adopted should be considered simply precautionary. Dr. Shaw was notified to begin his investigation by wire yesterday and the officials of the department say that he began operations at once.

Artist's Cruelty to Brutes.

It may be doubted whether the dictates of fashion have ever led to anything more cruel and repulsive than the practice described in a French medical publication as the one adopted to procure those sinistercoking animals whose fierce and hideous attitudes are reproduced in the jewelry worn today by fashionable Parislan beauties. The artist who provides these morbid designs lives in a village near Paris, and in designs lives in a village hear Paris, and in different cages keeps cats, rats and many other animals whom he slowly starves to death. Though he lives among his victims, the artist has grown callous to their cries, and as the wretched animals writhe in their agony he gets the horrible and fan-tastic forms he desires for the jewelry destined to adorn the beautiful women of the French capital. If anything could be more incongruous than this practice when brought into contrast with the greatlessel. brought into contrast with the gentle and sympathetic traits usually ascribed to want men it would be difficult to say where it could be found. It is charitable to believe accustomed to eat, is called the black

PRACTICALLY UNITED

SPANISH WAR VETERANS TO COME TO ETHER. Amalgamation of the Rival Organizations Accomplished, With the Details Incomplete.

The consolidation of the Spanish War Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans was practically accomplished at a joint meeting of committees from both bodies held at the Ebbit House this morning at 11 o'clook. Resolutions were adopted agreeing to consolidate, and committees were appointed to arrange the details. It had been expected that these details would be taken up and discussed today, but it was impossible to reach a definite decision on account of certain legal steps which remain to be taken to secure the property of the two organizations under the new society. A committee composed of General James Coryell of Pennsylvania and Colonel Russell B. Harrison of Indiana was appointed to take the necessary legal steps and report at the next meeting of the joint committee, which is to be held as soon as the other subcommittees have concluded the

other subcommittees have concluded the work assigned to them.

The meeting this morning was called to order by Col. M. Emmett Urell, commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, who was selected as chairman yesterday afternoon. Major Charles Dole acted as secretary. Maj. F. S. Hodgson and G. 1.

J. J. Duffey, who were selected as additional members of the joint committee, were present. Gen. James Coryell of Pennsylvania was compelled to leave for Philadelphia late last night, and was unable to be present at the meeting this morning.

First Business Considered.

The first business of the meeting after organization was to conclude the examination of the credentials of the members, which was begun yesterday afternoon. When this had been concluded the question of consolidation was taken up. The matter was presented in the most concise fashion by the representatives of the two bod-les, and the concessions and demands of les, and the concessions and demands of both were discussed. An agreement was reached in a very short time, and a resolution was adopted providing that the Spanish War Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans "should be, and hereby are" consolidated into one organization. After the adoption of these resolutions the questions of selecting a name, form of constitution, by-laws, insignia and the election of officers were taken up in turn and discussed fully. It was finally decided that the details of the organization be left to the care of subcommittees to be appointed by the chairman. A resolution to that effect was adopted and the committees were appointed at once.

Each one of the subjects mentioned will be considered by a separate committee, which

considered by a separate committee, which together with committees appointed to take care of the legal status of the new organiza-tion and the adoption of a uniform, will report at the next meeting of the joint com-mittee, which will be held at the call of the chairman. The joint committee being com-paratively small, a number of the subcom-mittees will also be limited in membership.

Call at the White House.

When the appointment of the committees had been concluded the meeting was adjourned and the joint committee went to the White House, where it was received by the President at 12:30. Col. Urell informed the President what had been done at the meeting this morning, and Mr. Roosevelt ex-pressed his hearty approval and apprecia-tion of the efforts of the members. The subcommittees will go immediately to work to accomplish their separate missions. Col. Harrison left here this afternoon for Philadelphia, where he will confer with Gen. Coryell and will begin the work of his committee immediately. Part of this concerns securing possession of the records of the Spanish-American War Veterans, which are now in the possession of former Adjutant General W. C. Liller of Lancaster, Pa.

The Work Begun.

The first meeting of the joint committee was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Ebbitt House to effect an organization and prepare for the amalgamation of the two organiations. The initial meeting of the committee was set for 11 o'clock, but owing to the storm the trains on which several of the committeemen were to come to this city were delayed from one to five hours, and all of them did not arrive until late in the afternoon.

Those present at the meeting today were Col. M. Emmet Urell, Adjt. Gen. C. C. Dyer, Col. Francis Ward of New York, Capt. Champe R. Andrews of New York, Maj. Charles M. Miller of Ohio, Chaplain W. H. S. Reaney, U. S. N.; Capt. L. M. Lipscomb of this city and Capt. Hamilton Ward, jr., all representing the Spanish War Veterans, and Gen. J. Hulings, Col. E. J. Dimmick of Illinois, Capt. Henry F. Allers of New Jersey, Maj. F. C. Bryan of Ohio, Col. Russell B. Harrison of Indiana, Capt. Davis of New York and Capt. Ambrose Higgins of Philadelphia, representing the Span-Those present at the meeting today gins of Philadelphia, representing the Span-ish American War Veterans.

One of the members of the committee, Chaplain Reaney, who is the chaplain of the national organization of the Spanish War Veterans, was the chaplain of the Asiatic squadron of the navy during the war with Spain, and was on the battle ship Olympia with Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay.

THE BLACK OLIVE.

How It Differs From Its Green Brother -Gaining in Popularity. From the New York Tribune.

One by one foreign foods and foreign modes of cooking are winning the American palate. Many have had a struggle, but have finally succeeded in overcoming prejudice. Many others have falled in the attempt, and now lead a sort of outlaw life in the foreign quarter of the city. A few flourish for a time, and then succumb to rivals. The French green olive had a hard fight many years ago in winning its way to the American table and luncheon counter, and its converts were made slowly.

"You have to learn to eat them." "It's a cultivated taste, this taste for "They taste like wood soaked in brine, at

"Keep at it and you'll enjoy them by and

These are some of the comments on a tyro's attempt to eat olives, and many of those who have not been persistent have given up the endeavor in despair. But the French oliverat the present time is greener than it ever was. Part of this color may be due to jsalousy, perhaps, for the reason that it has a fival which is doing all in its power to drive its green cousin out of the market. The newcomer is the black or ripe olive, which has been recently introduced into this country by Italian, Greek and other immigratis from the south of Europe. The imports from Greece alone of the black olives last year amounted to over 10,000 barrels, or 1,000,000 pounds, estimated to be worth \$10000 to 1000 and sextended to be worth \$10000 to 1000 and \$10000 to 10000 and \$10000 to 100000 and \$10000 to 10000 and \$100000 to 10000 and \$10000 to 10000 and \$10000 to 10000 mated to be worth \$19,000 retail, and, according to dealers, the demand is increasing faster than the enlarging supply. In California, where there is a rapidly growing olive industry, both in pickling the berries and in manufacturing the oil, last year's crop is estimated at 8,000 barrels.

In walking through, the streets of the East Side it does not meet a specially observing eye to detect in the grocery, provision and delicatessen stores half barrels of pickled olives which took more like mammoth black grapes which have been picked from a cluster. A pinch from the fingers, however, finds them pulpy, but hard. Should a novice taste them he is likely slightly to pucker up his lips, but he invariably tries again, and remarks on the rich, oily taste. On the shelf above the barrel is a bottle of the French green olives, with a neighboring bottle from Spain, in which the seeds of the olives have been replaced with red peppers. The bottles are dusty. There is little demand here for them. The only difference between the green and the black olive is that one is picked and pickled green and the other is permitted fully to ripen, mature its full quota of off and assume its natural black color. For purposes of distinction the olive imported from Italy and Greece, the kind that Caesar and

Tiny Images Inserted in Oysters Are

The current number of Nature contains an account of Dr. Lyster Jameston's researches into the origin of the pearl. Beautiful object as it is, the animal that produces it probably regards it as an unmit! gated nuisance. It is composed of a homely material-the same that forms the inner part of the nacreous layer of such a shell as the common oyster, but gathered into a ball, instead of spread out nearly smooth. Thus, mother-of-pearl and the pearl itself are of the same substance, and their iridescence is due to the waves of ordinary ight breaking, as it were, into sprays when they strike the outcropping edges formed by these layers. The pearl itself is secreted by a part of the animal called the mantle, but may be produced by other mollusks than the pearl oyster, which, strictly speak-ing, is not an oyster at all. British pearls, for instance, which were noted even before the days of Pliny and Tacitus, with river pearls generally, come from a kind of fresh water mussel. The pearl really is a proessential of photography, "fixing." vision for self-defense. When something obnoxious comes between the inside of the shell and the mantle, the mollusk treats it much as a wise person does the proverbial skeleton in the cupboard, when he locks From the Chicage Record-Herald.

Freezing Process for Tunnels.

made safe and easy.

It is claimed that while this freezing proworthy instance of its application in

Lincoln After Thirty-Eight Years.

In the long distance of time and death the From the New York Tribune. rough form of Abraham Lincoln rises to an altitude of human grandeur amazing and sublime. And yet his stately personality reached no such summit of regard while he lived. How volatile is contemporaneous opinion! Achievement, nobility, character, the career of a man-years of courageyears of kindness-years of expressionless sorrow-and the reward?-martyrdom. How swiftly calumny rises to the top and charity sinks in insignificance, when the great wave hate. A man who won the admiration of angels, crowned with the world's applause.

Too late for him to wear. He was the dying figure of a gloomy magnificence. He is not here, while history writes down the love of the human race, in memory reschoing while creation leafs, in membry while echoing while creation lasts-in marble and in bronze. These laurels of affection we wreathe around the tomb of our long-buried god, who stood where the lightning tore through the oaken valor of our age, amid the storm, weaponless against the conspir-ing malice of civilization, in the most v'o lent political earthquake that ever rocked the world—the sweetest martyr since the Heart of Bethlehem broke upon the cross. Fast Telegraphy.

From the New York Tribune.

The delight with which the Emperor of Germany watched a test of the Pollak-Virag system of telegraphy the other day will be understood by those who are familiar with that invention. In point of speed it appears to be much superior to all other equally well-known plans for machine transnassion. When it was tried between erection of a special h

unfavorable conditions, at the rate of 70,000 axative Rromo Quinine showing has been expected, and may son time be realized. In the recent demonstration in Germany a speed of only 50,000 was attained. Yet think what that means! A President's message or other public docu-ment, 12,000 words long, could be sent over single press wire inside of fifteen minutes So far as their transmitting mechanism is concerned, Herren Pollak and Virag show little originality. They use a strip of paper previously punched with holes representing dots and dashes, just as several other insystem is the method of receiving. The in-coming electric impulses cause a thin strip of metal, resembling a telephone diaphragm to vibrate and thus move a tiny mirror attached thereto. A slender beam of light from an incandescent light falls upon the mirror, and is reflected thence to a strip of photographically sensitive paper, which is steadily unrolled by clockwork when mes-sages come. Chemicals for "development" being applied, the paper exhibits a continuous dark line, with upward projections for dashes and downward ones for dots. At first the inventors left the development be conducted at the convenience of the receiving operator, but the process is now entirely automatic. So, too, is that other

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over an absurd misunder

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STORIES OF

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TALES OF BLUE RIDGE: Six independent

stories, which follow the rising fortunes of a

printer's devil, and show how success and fame

By EMERSON HOUGH

THE LAWAT HEART'S DESIRE: Tellshow

Justice first got a foothold in a little

mining town and how her champion.

Dan Anderson, secured the ac-

quittal of his friend Curly, at

whose door was aid the

sudden death of a pig.

were won in the early days of the West.

By WILL PAYNE

PEARL GROWING.

Covered by Costly Film.

the door and loses the key; it proceeds to

The Chinese avail themselves of this

habit by deftly inserting little flat images of Buddha, which, when thus incased, find a

profitable market, and some tiny irritant

causes the pimple-like pearls often seen on the inside of a shell. The true pearl, how-ever, has not quite the same history; it is formed inside the mantle, and only becomes

attached to the shell by its exceptpional

growth, for there is a worm in the pearl as well as in the bud. The creature whose presence has, in most cases, stimulated the

moliusk to make a pearl belongs to a very objectionable class of worms, known to

science as the trematodes, and in certain

instances execrated by farmers under the name of flukes. The higher grades in the animal kingdom "hurry up" in passing through the lower stages of their existence, but where the dignity of a backbone is still

in the far future such a creature as one of these trematodes spends more time over

each transformation—perhaps because, like some people having little to do, it does it in a leisurely way. And even then it must be helped. The trematode, which is, so to say,

at the bottom of the pearl, must have a "host"—a sort of foster mother—at each

of its three stages of existence, and for one of these will be content with nothing less

than a vertebrate.

From the Schoolmaster.

bury the obnoxious inmate beneath layers

From the New York Times.

SKOOKUM SMITH AND FRISCO BALDY is the title of the next

Freezing the earth by artificial process order to cut tunnels through it is a development of modern engineering that should excite popular interest to an unusual degree. This is a feature of the plan proposed by an eminent American engineer for digging the Pennsylvania railway tunnels under the North and East rivers and under Manhattan Island into New York city. One does not need to be an engineer to perceive the difficulties in the way of locating a tunnel in the treacherous sitt or sediment of the Hudson river bottom. By a process of chemical refrigeration—the same as is employed in the manufacture of "artificial" ice—it is proposed to solidify this silt and sand so that cutting through it may be

cess has been employed in numerous diffi-cult excavations in Europe, the only notecountry was in sinking a shaft at the Chapin iron mine at Iron mountain, Michigan, where a cylinder of water-bearing strata fifty-four feet in diameter and extending 100 feet below water level was first frozen and the perpendicular tunnel then excavated through it. The freezing was accomplished by sinking vertical pipes arranged in a circle around the site of the shaft. Through a smaller pipe in each of these was circulated brine, cooled in an ice machine to zero temperature until the mass was frozen.

Pure Food Law Needed.

There cannot be any reasonable doubt that the people need protection from fraud in food. The legal maxim, caveat emptor, does not here apply, because it is not in the power of the buyer to tell the quality of the goods he is getting. Indeed, he buys even without suspicion articles in which some harmless substitute for the genuine thing has been introduced, or to which for preservative purposes chemical agents have been added that may prove deleterious to health. Now, if he wants grated turnip for horseradish, carrot paste for tomato catsup, cornmeal for mustard, chalk for sugar in candy, cottonseed oil for olive oil, perhaps it would be a hardship to deny nim the privilege. At any rate, though, they should be so labeled that there can be no deception. Manufacturers and dealers should be compalled either to make the companion of th pelled either to mark these adulterations conspicuously or else not to sell them at all. Still more urgent is the necessity for prohibiting traffic in less innocent articles, like embalmed beef, fruit and vegetables. Since disputes may arise as to the nature and effect of such preparations, the law in ques-tion creates a competent commission to examine them when it is asked to do so. Though the confiscation of merchandise shipped from one state to another in violation of this statute seems like a light penalty, a few prompt prosecutions will certainly have a salutary effect.

Leprosy in France. From the Golden Penny.

The revelation that leprosy exists in France to such an extent as to call for the streets northeast be named after James
Barker Edmonds, late Commissioner of the
District of Columbia.

District of

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

the municipal council has been asked to vote 25,000 francs for the erection of a spedal pavilion, so as to isolate them from the other patients. It appears, however, that leprosy is not a contagious disease, and that the other patients run no risk of infection. The doctor in charge of the hospital, however, fears that the lepers may be attacked by tuberculosis, to which they are peculiarly subject. As cases of tuberculosis are treated in the same ward, he thinks it better to erect a special payllion for the lepers. This declaration as to the non-contagiousness of leprosy will come as a surprise to most people, as it is a popular belief that the disease is contagious in the highest de-gree. As, however, there is not the slight-est grounds to doubt these declarations of men of the eminence of Dr. Allopean and his aids, the Parisian need not fear the outbreak of an epidemic of leprosy.

Grace Parish.

From the New York Sun. Grace Church, at 10th street and Broadway, is one of the most active parishes in the whole Episcopal Church. It is a parish situated in a region which once was distinguished for its rich and fashionable population, but has now become the seat of trade and of habitations crowded with those materially less fortunate, most of the others having passed from the neighborhood. In the district of the town lying to the south of 14th street and the east of Broadway 593,494 people were living at the time of the last čensus, 1900, on less than one-tenth of the area of Manhattan. Of the eight assembly districts in this region, only one, the second, has less than 340 people to the acre, and one, the eighth, had 735 to the acre. Grace parish, therefore, is surrounded by opportunities for religious and philan-thropic activities and by incentives to them. So far from being the "fashionable" church it is so frequently supposed, outside of New York, to be, it is one of the most industrious

From the New York Press.

A child of six died the other day of me known disease. It pined away. The doctors are puzzled. They did not take notice of the fact that the mother had persistently refused to allow the youngster's hair to be cut. Not many doors away a playmate with similarly long hair began to fade, and the sensible mother, listening to the advice of her aged father-in-law, had her darling's head clipped with a machine. The result was astonishing. Within a few days there was a rally, and now that child is vigorous. We have men of all isms and ists, but the effect of hair is not understood. While one child may thrive with a shock of it, another will die. In the case of Harris of the control of child may thrive with a shock of it, another will die. In the case of Henry, age five, all his strength seemed to go to his hair. The instant the barber removed it the boy got strong as a young bull moose. Samson's case was that of a man whose hair seemed to absorb strength from the air; that is, he breathed strength through it, and when it was clipped he weakened. But that is a

Coal Washing Plant Destroyed. SYDNEY, C. B., February 19 .- The coalwashing plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

STOP THAT HEAD COLD

in 10 minutes.

Or it will develop into chronic Catarrh. Dr. Ag-10 minutes, and relieves most acute and deep-seated Catarrh after one application. Cures quick-ly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy and I never cease recommending it.—John